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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/734,588

12/15/2003

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SE-US035175

1408

22919 7590 01/26/2007
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EXAMINER

KAYES, SEAN PHILLIP

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2833

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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3 MONTHS

01/26/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/734,588	MARUYAMA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Sean Kayes	2841	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 November 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 May 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1, 9, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Okuyama (US 5262763.)

3. With respect to claim 1 Okuyama discloses a portable information device, comprising:

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and
- an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in an external portion of said casing to display time that is synchronized with the time displayed in said internal display section
- a portable information device circuit board (figure 6) having
- an oscillator circuit (21 figure 6) being connected to a power source, and being configured to output a clock signal with a specific frequency,

- a divider circuit (22 figure 6) being configured to divide said clock signal from said oscillator circuit (21 figure 6), and
- a drive control circuit (23, 24, and 27 figure 6) having a counter circuit to keep time based on said clock signal from said divider circuit, said counter circuit being connected to said internal display and said analog clock to output time information thereto.

4. With respect to claim 9 Okuyama discloses the portable information device as recited in claim 1, further comprising an integrated circuit (figure 6) configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock.

5. With respect to claim 13 Okuyama discloses a portable information device, comprising:

- a flip-type casing having opened and closed positions:
- an internal display (5 and 11 figure 6) section positioned in an internal portion of said casing that is hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time when said casing is in the opened position;
- an analog clock (25 and 26 figure 6 and 2 figure 1) with an index section positioned in an external portion of said casing; and

- an integrated circuit (figure 6) being configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock, said integrated circuit having
- an oscillator circuit (21 figure 6) being connected to a power source, and being configured to output a clock signal with a specific frequency
- a divider circuit (22 figure 6) being configured to divide said clock signal from said oscillator circuit, and
- a drive control circuit (23-24 and 27 figure 6) having a counter circuit to keep time based on said clock signal from said divider circuit, said counter circuit being connected to said internal display and said analog clock to output time information thereto,
- said analog clock (25 and 26 figure 6) being configured and arrange to be driven according to output signals from said integrated circuit that counts the time displayed in said internal display section.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Okuyama and Sekiya

7. Claims 3-6 and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okuyama (US 5262763) in view of Sekiya (US 4246602.)

8. With respect to claim 3 Okuyama discloses the portable information device as recited in claim 1.

Okuyama does not disclose wherein the device further comprising a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

9. With respect to claim 4 Okuyama discloses the portable information device as recited in claim 1.

Okuyama does not disclose wherein the device comprises a, time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock independently.

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Sekiya teaches allowing the time to be corrected independently for the purposes of setting time zone differences (column 2 line 65 through column 3 line 3.)

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted independently so as to display times in more than one time zone.

10. With respect to claim 5 Okuyama and Sekiya teach the portable information device as recited in claim 3, wherein said time adjusting section is configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed by said analog clock when the time displayed in said internal display section is adjusted. (Column 1 lines 40-46, Sekiya.)

11. With respect to claim 6 Okuyama and Sekiya teach the portable information device as recited in claim 3, further comprising an operation section (29 or 30 figure 6) configured and arranged to input an operation signal upon a user operating said operation section, said time adjusting section being further configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section in response to the operation signal input from the operation section. (Okuyama's invention is controlled by the operation of buttons, for instance 29 and 30 figure 6. The time adjustment section provided by Sekiya is intended to operate by user control. One of ordinary skill in the art would have combined the two inventions such that the user operation section in

Okuyama would control said time adjustment section. The reason to do so would be to provide a means of control for said time adjustment section.)

12. With respect to claim 14 Okuyama discloses the portable information device as recited in claim 13.

Okuyama does not disclose a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

13. With respect to claim 15 Okuyama and Sekiya teach the portable information device as recited in claim 13, further comprising a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock independently. (The analog clock has a separate mechanical correction means 30 figure 3 for adjusting the analog time without adjusting

the digital time. Additionally, Sekiya discusses allowing the two times to be adjusted separately for the purposes of indicating dual time zones, column 2 line 65 through column 3 line 3.

14. With respect to claim 16 Okuyama and Sekiya teach the portable information device as recited in claim 13, further comprising an operation section configured and arranged to input an operation signal upon a user operating said operation section, said time adjusting section being further configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section in response to the operation signal input from the operation section (28 figure 3 and 30 figure 3 in Sekiya are controlled by user input.)

Okuyama, Sekiya, and Richardson

15. Claims 7-8 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okuyama (US 5262763) and Sekiya (US 4246602) in further view of Richardson (US 20030063525.)

With respect to claim 7 Okuyama discloses a portable information device comprising:

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and

- an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in external portion of said casing to display time that is synchronized with the time displayed in said internal display section; and

Okuyama does not disclose

- a time adjusting section being configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner, to control hands of said index section of said analog clock such that said hands of said index section of said analog clock are moved to an initial position before said hands of said index section of said analog clock are moved to display an adjusted time.

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph 12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement of the elapsed time

(during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Richardson's correction method.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

16. With respect to claim 8 Okuyama, Sekiya, and Richardson teach the portable information device as recited in claim 7, further comprising a displacement correcting section configured and arranged to correct a displacement between said hands of said index section and said initial position when said hands of said index section is displaced from said initial position after said time adjusting section controls said hands of said index section to move said index section to said initial position. (Okeya page 2 column 12 and see the discussion in the rejection to claim 7. As it pertains to claim 8 the "initial position" of the claim language corresponds to the "master position" of the discussion in Okeya.)

17. With respect to claim 17 Okuyama teaches

- flip-type casing having opened and closed positions:
- an internal display (5 and 11 figure 6) section positioned in an internal portion of said casing that is hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal

display section being configured and arranged to display time when said casing is in the opened position;

- an analog clock (25 and 26 figure 6 and 2 figure 1) with an index section positioned in an external portion of said casing;
- an integrated circuit (figure 6) being configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock, said analog clock being configured and arranged to be driven according to output signals from said integrated circuit that counts the time displayed in said internal display section; and

Okuyama does not teach

- a time adjusting section being configured and arranged to control hands of said index section of said analog clock such that said hands of said index section of said analog clock are moved to an initial position before said hands of said index section of said analog clock is moved to display an adjusted time.

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph 12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement of the elapsed time (during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Richardson's correction method.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

Okuyama, Sekiya, and Richardson

18. Claims 10 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okuyama (US 5262763) and Sekiya (US 4246602) in further view of Richardson (US 20030063525.)

19. With respect to claim 10 Okuyama and Sekiya teach the portable information device as recited in claim 9, further comprising an index driving section (21-27 figure 6) configured and arranged to drive hands of said hands of said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from the integrated circuit.

Okuyama does not teach a time adjusting section including a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of said index section,

an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving section to move said hands of said index section from said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time.

Richardson teaches a detecting section, Q3 and Q4 figure 1, for determining the position of the hands and providing that information for the purposes of correcting time, i.e. after a power outage.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use a detecting section as taught by Richardson in Okuyama and Sekiya's invention.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow the system to determine the position of the hands after a power outage so that they can be adjusted appropriately.

20. With respect to claim 18 Okuyama and Sekiya teach the portable information device as recited in claim 13, further comprising

- an index driving section configured and arranged to move hands of said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from the integrated circuit (22-27 figure 6)

Okuyama does not disclose said time adjusting section further including

- a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of index section,
- an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving section to move said hands of said index section from said current

position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time.

Richardson teaches a detecting section Q3 and Q4 figure 1 for determining the position of the hands and providing that information for the purposes of correcting time, i.e. after a power outage.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use a detecting section as taught by Richardson in Okuyama and Sekiya's invention.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow the system to determine the position of the hands after a power outage so that they can be adjusted appropriately.

Okuyama, Sekiya, Richardson, and Yabe

21. Claims 11-12 and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okuyama (US 5262763), Sekiya (US 4246602), Richardson (US 20030063525) , and Yabe (US 6396772.)

22. With respect to claim 11 Okuyama discloses a portable information device comprising:

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and

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- an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in external portion of said casing to display time that is synchronized with the time displayed in said internal display section, said index section having a plurality of hands,
- an integrated circuit (figure 6) configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock; and
- an index driving section (23 and 24 figure 6) configured and arranged to drive said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from said integrated circuit,

Okuyama does not disclose

- said index driving section being configured and arranged to move each of said hands of said index section independently; and
- a time adjusting section including
- a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of said index section, and
 - an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving control section configured and arrange to control said index section from said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time.

Moving each of said hands independently is notoriously well known in the art as is evidenced by Yabe.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to control the different arms independently.

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The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the time to be set more easily, to reduce the number of gears needed and thus simplify the internal structure, and/or to allow the hands to be used to measure different amounts of time (i.e. the hour hand measure absolute time while the minute hand measures an interval of time such as a race.)

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph 12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement of the elapsed time (during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Richardson's correction method.

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The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

23. With respect to claim 12 Okuyama discloses

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and
- an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in external portion of said casing to display time that is synchronized with the time displayed in said internal display section,
- an integrated circuit (figure 6) configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock; and
- an index driving section (23 and 24 figure 6) configured and arranged to drive said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from said integrated circuit; and

Okuyama does not disclose

- said index section including at least a second hand and an additional hand, said index driving section being configured and arranged to include a first driving second being configured and arranged to move said second hand and a second

driving section configured and arranged to move said additional hand independently from said second hand;

a time adjusting section including

- a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of said index section, and
- an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving section to move said hands of said index section from said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time.

Seconds hands are very well known in the art as is evidenced by Yabe.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide a seconds hand in Okuyama's invention as taught by Yabe.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to measure time in units of seconds.

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph 12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement of the elapsed time (during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Okeya's correction method.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

24. With respect to claim 19 Okuyama discloses a portable information device comprising:

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and
- an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in external portion of said casing, said index section having a plurality of hands,

- an integrated circuit (figure 6) being configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock, said analog clock being configured and arranged to be driven according to output signals from said integrated circuit that counted the time displayed in said internal display section;
- an index driving section (23 and 24 figure 6) configured and arranged to move said hands of said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from said integrated circuit,

Okuyama does not disclose

- said index driving section being configured and arranged to move each of said hands of said index section independently; and
- a time adjusting section including
- a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of said index section, and
 - an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving control section configured and arrange to control said index section from said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time.

Moving each of said hands independently is notoriously well known in the art as is evidenced by Yabe.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to control the different arms independently as taught by Yabe.

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The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the time to be set more easily, to reduce the number of gears needed and thus simplify the internal structure, and/or to allow the hands to be used to measure different amounts of time (i.e. the hour hand measure absolute time while the minute hand measures an interval of time such as a race.)

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph 12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement of the elapsed time (during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Richardson's correction method.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

25. With respect to claim 20 Okuyama discloses a portable information device comprising:

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and
- an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in external portion of said casing, said index section having a plurality of hands,
- an integrated circuit (figure 6) being configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock, said analog clock being configured and arranged to be driven according to output signals from said integrated circuit that counted the time displayed in said internal display section;
- an index driving section (23 and 24 figure 6) configured and arranged to move said hands of said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from said integrated circuit,

Okuyama does not disclose

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- said index driving section being configured and arranged to include a first driving section configured and arranged to move said second hand and a second driving section configured and arranged to move said additional hand independently from said second hand;

a time adjusting section including

- a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of said index section, and
- an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving control section configured and arrange to control said index section from said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time.

Seconds hands are very well known in the art as is evidenced by Yabe.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide a seconds hand in Okuyama's invention as taught by Yabe.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to measure time in units of seconds

Moving each of said hands independently is notoriously well known in the art as is evidenced by Yabe.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to control the different arms independently.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the time to be set more easily, to reduce the number of gears needed and thus simplify the internal structure, and/or to allow the

hands to be used to measure different amounts of time (i.e. the hour hand measure absolute time while the minute hand measures an interval of time such as a race.)

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph 12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement of the elapsed time (during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Richardson's correction method.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

Response to Arguments

26. Applicant's arguments filed 11/27/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

27. Applicant's first argument is that the IDS is compliant because there are explanations of the relevance of the foreign documents. This is not persuasive as the some of the explanations are not sufficient. One such explanation reads "Japanese publication 'Product Saizensen; Mobile Internet' appears to disclose a portable phone having a flip-type casing." This explanation is deficient because it does not explain why applicant regards the reference as relevant nor does it explain what the document discloses. The explanation states only what the document appears to disclose.

The explanation for document JP 3-14150 implies that an English translation of the abstract is needed to provide a better understanding of the reference. However, said English translation is missing. For at least these reasons, the IDS is found non-compliant.

28. Applicant's second argument is that the new limitations render claims 1 and 13 are not taught by the prior art. This is not true. The Okuyama reference teaches an oscillator (21 figure 6), a divider (22 figure 6), and a drive control circuit having a counter circuit (23, 24, and 27.) Applicant further emphasizes the limitation "the counter circuit is connected to the internal display and the analog clock to output time information thereto." Figure 6 shows the time counter (27) connected to the analog display (26) and an internal display (5 and 11) and said counter outputs time information. Additionally,

items 23 and 24 can be interpreted to be a counter circuit as they function to count the inputs from the divider circuit (22) and output time information to the analog display.

29. Applicant's third argument is that dependent claim 9 is allowable for the same reasons as claims 1 and 13. This is not persuasive for the same reasons.

30. Applicant's fourth argument pertains to claims 3-6, 10, and 14-16, and 18.

Applicant repeats the first argument pertaining to claims 1 and 13 and is unpersuasive for the same reasons mentioned above.

31. The applicant's fifth argument states that there is a no motivation for the combination of the references in claims 3-6, 10, 14-16, and 18. However, the no additional discussion of this asserted deficiency is provided beyond the assertion that there is no motivation for combination. The motivation for the combinations of the references has been provided in the office action. Subsequently, the mere assertion that deficiencies exist in regards to the motivation for combination cannot be persuasive without at least some discussion as to how the previously provided motivations for combination are deficient.

32. Applicant's sixth argument is that the Okeya reference does not qualify as prior art. This argument is persuasive. Subsequently the Okeya reference has been removed from the grounds of rejection.

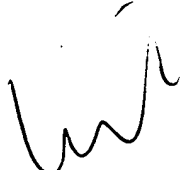
Conclusion

33. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sean Kayes whose telephone number is (571) 272-8931. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bradley Paula can be reached on (571) 272-2001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.



Vt Miska
Primary Examiner